

IN THE U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Application number: 10/808,906
Filing date: March 25, 2004
First Named Inventor: William B. Bellis Sr.
Art Unit: 2621
Examiner Name: Gims S. Philippe
Attorney Docket Number: BEL.206
Total No. of pages in this submission: 6

Amendment Transmittal

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P. O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Enclosed is the following:

☒ ~~An Amendment~~ *Response to Office Action*

	Claims in this Response	Previously pd for	No. of Extra claims	Fee (as of 12-8-2004)		Fee to Pay
Total claims	19	20		\$50 or \$25	=	0.00
Independent Claims	2	3		\$200 or \$100	=	0.00
Multiple dependent claims	0	0	0			0.00
Extension fee						0.00
Terminal disclaimer				\$130 or \$65		0.00
Total fees to pay						\$0.00

Respectfully submitted,

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In the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

U.S. Patent Application S.N. 10/808,906

Title: Image Transfer Device

Filing Date: March 25, 2004

Group Art Unit: 2621

Examiner: Gims S. Philippe

Response to Office Action

Mail Stop Amendments
Commissioner of Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

This paper is being filed in response to the Office Action mailed March 17, 2008.

Remarks:

Two main references were relied upon in the Office Action. The first is U.S. Patent No. 6,702,445 "**Meng-Suen**", which is a projector that uses a periscope and mirrors to increase the focal length of the projected image. As shown in Figure 4 and described in column 8, beginning on line 21, "film 33 is scrolled around the rollers 40 such that the film moves across a frame 140...[which] defines an opening through which the light from the light source 78 is projected....Once the light projected from the light source 78 has passed through the film 33 and the opening in the frame 140, the light enters the first aperture 152 of a periscope 150...[which] includes the first aperture 152, a first mirror (not shown), a second mirror 156, and a second aperture 158....the periscope 150 shifts the light path so as to continue through lens 80."

As stated in column 9, beginning on line 3, "the light exiting the second aperture 158 has a clear path to the lens 80, through which it passes to exit the housing 12 to be projected toward the target surface....light is projected from light source 78 out of the semi-spherical reflector 68 toward the film assembly 36, with the semi-spherical reflector 68 being substantially aligned with the frame 140. The light passes through the film 33 as the film 33 is scrolled horizontally about the